WALLACE THEATER
G. at a scious TO 4000 LUCK MORE
ROLL W. LOW Breast, Miss Rese Code,
at John Norms, B. T. Ringgold, Leavert, Cope,
Ches. Fisher, No. John Schon, Mrs. Mark Smith,
Berreit, Mrs. Store, Kenyes.

THIS EVENING AS E-COLUMNUS RECONSTRUCTED A PER TTY FIG. OF BLSINESS, Mr. John Browney, M. L. Daren

THIS EVENING FEA DIAVOLO LORD DUNDREARY-RITTY FROM CORK. The World States, Mr. Easton Hill, and

TITIS TVENING at C-TILE OCTOROON-Mrs. Faulty Jerdan, Nics L. Nacton, Mrs. Saunders, Messre, Lawan, Clark, Mourdant, Curley, Word, Fenno and Rockwell

TOR EYEMAN, A S-SANDFORDS CELEBRATED MIN STREES - FURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE - THE BEASS BAND and KEYSTORE BOYS.

THES TEVENING STIERAL ECUNTAIN - DOUBLE 4-72.0.11 E. PERLETS-VOLLAGY A. OTHECARY. The Bushy Family, Seconds Rosto, Mens. Agono.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUME DAY AND EVENING-JACK AND GILL Mr. G. L. Fox a 1 to company. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURIOSETIES. THE CAEOLINA TWINS.

THIS EVENING OF H-HAO L-TONGO-LE DIAGLE A QUATRE. The Rayes, Seguerica Pepila, M. Van Hanné, Yong

THIS EVENDO, at 4-THE BEAR AND THE SENTINEL—C bathal's Royal Spanish Circus, Equidran, Gymnastic and Acrobatic of Africa.

THE SEVENING SESTIEGA THOMASS, ORCHESTRAL GAR IEN CONCERT.

TO DAY, BALL AND ASSESSMENT OF MEROOF NIAGARA

before breakfast.

#### Business Notices.

A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS is the sure result of a Bottle of

CONGRESS WATER

COTORES WATER

Cunca Riscoussuss.

CLEARS TON HEAD, SHARPESS THE APPETITE. FOR GENERAL DEBILITY AND DYSPRING

EMPIRE WATER SOLD BY ALL DISCOURSES

They parify, strengthen and invigorate,

They parity, strongthen and invigorate,
They crueic a healthy specific.
They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
They twenthen the system.
They maile the breach and core soor stemach.
They care Dyspopsh and Constipation.
They care Diver Compliant and Nervous Headache.
DRAINE FLANKATON STITYMEN there cared more cause of chronic weakness, energetists, measurchedy and want of vital univery, than any mealcane the world has ever produced. They are particularly adapted to delussic females and persons of sedentary occupations. Observe the proprietors' private among over the cork of each batte. If any dealer has not get it, report to

We desire to call attention to the Saratoga A. Spains Warm. The analysis shows it to contain a large per at more medicinal mineral properties than the Congress, Kusangen, is by so say other Spring Westrin the world. Its tonic, directled eathertic properties are wanderful, and invigorate the system in a conglation namer. We no develand it is being kept by the principal corpies, Busels and Grooces.

Lyon's INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches,

Ants and Vermin, and preserving fars and clothing from Moths. The original and guantine is signed, F. Lvon. All others are initiation.

Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's Solid by all descripts and Take no other Insect Pawder but Lvov a Sold by all drugglets, and by Sanwas h Co. No. 21 Park-row. EVERY MOTHER who regards the life and

besith of her child, should possess Mrs. Winslow's Scotting Synop. It is an old and well tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gome, reduces inflammation, cures wind colin, regulies the stemach and howels, and, by giving rest and health to the chick comferts the mother.

A single trial of DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE and you will buy nothing clas for Galla, Scratches, Cuts, Strains, Sores, Sweidings, Six-fact and Nall pricks; it also softens and prescree the Hoof. Said by denggles, and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st. New York. Fifty cents abox.

For the greater convenience of the public, the AMERICAN ESPRESS COMPANY have opened a BRANCH OFFICE at No. 542 Broadway. July 10, 1007. TO SHIPPERS OF EXPRESS.

WILLCOX & GISBS SEWING MACHINE. "Because its change and less bable to rip in use or wear, than the Lock stitch," — "Polyr's Report" at the "Lock stitch Total," Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing totak kinds of Stitches on the same piece of 20-28.

No. 363 Broadway. SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers, of our own addition make, taken in eichange for our new patent Albu and large Flatter Safes. For sale low.

MARYILA Co., 300 Broslewy, and till Chestont at., Phila.

AGUE -STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain It has sood the test of years in the Valleys of Musicaippi and Idiosauri, cost is the severeign semely in all those infected districts.

THE ACINA NOIS LESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair.

ke-pa is glossy and from felling out, removes dandraff, the file of diagnosed. Said by Rusarros No. 19 Avior House, and druggists. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.-The 'heat' free to soldiers and low to officers and civilians. LOB Chasters et. Phila., Aver ph., N. 1., 13 treen et., Boston. Avoid free delet initiations of the network.

TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BANG-ages, Supportuna, &c. - Marin & Co.'s Redical Cure Truss Office only at No. of Venez at Lady attendant.

AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nos 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canalist. Presents ten ac tures in its circular. Call or soud for con.

DR. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS CUIT supinies without pain or incurvemente. Worst cur wad see. HELEGUED's No. 104 Broadway.

Cartes Vignette, \$1 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 500 Broadway. IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufactures. GROTZE & BATER SEWING MACRISE COMPANY, 500, 600 Broadway.

GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC

PINKLE & Lyon's New Family Sewing-Machine.

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING

Howe Sawing Machine Company. -Elias Howe,

REMOVAL.-The improved Elliptic Hook, Lock-

# The Indersers of the Bandall Bolt,

Siz: Among the recent indorsers of the "Randall-Niblack Convention," I see the name of Charles H. Winfield, who mis-represents this District in Congress, having been elected during the absence of several hundred Republican addiscs. By a majority many votes less than the number of fraudulent and forged soldiers votes that found their way into our bellot-hoxes in his favor, and who has ever been and is now, a thorough and hearty sympathizer with pro-Slaveryism and Rebellion, and a fit compeer with A. J. Rogers, who also indorses this sham "Union Convention." Mr. W. during one of the darkest periods of our struggle, said, in a public speech as reported by a local paper in his interest, that he "never had voted, and so help him God, he meyer would vote, a single dollar or a single man to carry on this Abelition War against the South." Not

dollar to pay those war worn veterans, nor a man to assist them in their struggle to save their country from ruin. This is an indication of the "Union" (t) character of the proposed Courention. But the loyal masses will not be misled by such a thin disguise-will not suffer themselves to be thus soldwill not have any such affiliation with Copperheads. I do not know, in this onlire Congressional District, a single man who inderses either this call or "my policy," who was not, during the war, unequivocally against his country; while, on the other hand, there is not a sympathizer with treason, nor a consistant negro-persecutor who does not heartily indorse both it and the Convention. Messrs. Randall, Niblack & Co. would be truy us to the enemies of our country, and the very heat oridence of it is, that their Convention is indersed and taxased by such men as A. J. Rogers and Charles H. Winfield. 

# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1866.

To Correspondents. No notice can betaken of Annaymous Communications. Whateverla-intended for insertion runst be authorizeded by the name and ad

enty for his good faith.

An humans letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tain ENL" New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Baltimore Son publishes an account of the outbreak of a great revolution in Cube, which it received from the captain of the steamship Cuba, which arrived in Baltimore on Sanday from Havana, July 4. According to this account the Captain General of Cuba, on Jane 19, received information from the civil and military authorities of Porto Principe that a portion of the population had declared for the "Independence of Cupa." On July 1, five companies were sent against the insurgents, but the Colonel of this force was killed and three companies went over to the insurgents, who now numbered 7,000 men. More troops were dispatched against the insurgents from Havana on July 3, but it was learned at the same time that four steamers bearing the Chilian flag had landed 2,000 troops to join the insurgents. In the ranks of the insurgents there were about 1,000 negroes, and a general participation of

the negroes in the insurrection was expected.

By the arrival of the New-York at this part restorday, we have name from Panama to July 1. Gen. Mesquern, the President of the United States of Colombia, had had a difficulty with the Columbian Congress, which gave rise to a popular outbreak, the mob shouting, "Death to Congress," and "Long live Mosquera, the President for the next ten years." In Chili two parties have combined to defeat the present President at the approaching Presidential election. In Peru-some dissatisfaction exists against President Prado, and it is believed that ex-President Castilla was availing timself of

this circumstance in order to get himself into power again.
The Federal Government of Venezuela has sent Commission ers into the State of Zumors, the Governor of which, Gen. Reja. had interfered by force in the affairs of the neighboring State of La Portugueja, - sently separated from Zamora, Public opinion points to Gen. Roja as the probable leader of a general revolution. The State of Tachina, has been invested by a gang of men from the United States of Colombia.

#### CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to regulate the times and manner of holding elections for Senators in Congress. The House bill relating to pilots and pilot regulation was taken up and passed. The House joint resolution for the relief of certain officers of the army was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments. The army bill was called up materially amended, read a third time, and passed. It now goes to the House. The Schale at 5 p. m. adjourned. Among the amendments to the army bill was one increasing the number of colored regiments to three. instead of two as reported by the Military Committee, and another striking out all provision for the retention of the Veterau Reserve Corps.
In the House pesterday a bill was introduced to change the

time for the annual meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November, also one for the providing for the safety of passengers on steam and sail vessels. A joint resolution was introduced granting to railroad companies the right of way not exceeding 100 feet in width on each side of the track on the military reserve. A concurrent resolution that, when Congress adjourn, it shall adjourn to meet on the lat day of December next, was referred to the Committee on Ways the Means. A resolution was adopted calling upon the President for a copy of any correspondence be may have had with Gov. Wells of Louisiana, in relation to the Constitutional Convention of that State which held a session in 1864. The memorial of Mr. Piston contesting the seat of Mr. Goodwin, Delegate from Aria was reported back unfavorably from the Committee on Flee tions, and the Committee discharged from its further consideration. The same Committee reported in the case of Kooniz contesting the seat of Coffroth, Sixteenth Pounsyl, vania District, that the former was entitled to the seat. The Army bill was then taken up, the Senate bill reported back, and the House bill sub-stituted therefor, As amended the bill was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill, which was considered to the end, when the Committee mrose and reported the bill and amendments. It will come up as unfinished business to-day. Certain Senate amendments to the House Army Bff were concerred in. The vote agreeing to the Conference Com. mittee's report on the Smuggling bill was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted to the Committee on Commerce. At 5

NEW-YORK CITY.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday \$2,100 in golf checks greve, Stewart & Cooper, brokers, No. 26 Exchange-place, while he was depositing the same at the Custom-House, by some person unknown, who escaped.

He is said to have nearly completed his address to the Fenian

Broiberhood in America, which will be shortly published.

Mrs. Eleanor Willard, representing herself to be the wife of a wealthy wagon maker in San Francisco, was brought before superior to t Justice Hogan justicrity, charged with having stolen a \$1,000 its passage. United States Treasury note from Mrs. Braham, also of San Francisco, the two ladies having occupied the same state room on the voyage to this city. The money was found pluned in the dress of the secured, which she explained by the fact that Mrs. Braham was frequently in liquer, and as the dresses hung together, it was probable that the complainant had fastened it

The inquest on the body of Col. James L. Praser, shot laring a fraces at his restaurant, No. 486 Patron on Priday last, was consided yesterday, the jury recurning a ver-dict against Theo. Mullady for the abooting of France, and finding Michael Ryan and Sam, M. Freeness to have been point of being ousted from the last of her more couaccessories. The prisoners were commutted to awalt the

The case of the United States against Dapaty Catted States Marshal A. P. Greene, for allowing the defaulting French cashier to escape from his custody, on the addings, was continued yesterday before Commissioner Oabors. Marshal Marray, former Deputy Lather Horton, and Henry Moore (keeper of the County jail, were examined, and much interesting information as to the management of the Unnited States Me shal's office elicited. Pending the examination of the last

named witness, the case was adjourned until Wednesday, A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange, to aid the sufferers by the Portland fire, was held yesterday. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and a committee of fifte appointed to receive subscriptions. Collections are to be deposited with Richard P. Burk, No. 29 South-st. An adjourned aid meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was also held yes-terday. On metion, 75 names were added to the committee to collect subscriptions, making the total number 100. \$5,209 were then subscribed, and the meeting adjourned, subsequent to which a meeting of the committee was held, and the detail

of the work discussed. Seven additional cases of sun stroke were reported yesterday, the effects of Sunday's heat, of which six proved fatal. The recent falling of the mercury will, let us hope, put an end e deaths from this cause for the present. Five cases also oc-

Morris Canal, Jersey City, on Sunday, while bathing. De-

Ellen Barnes, employed at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, was

taken anddenly ill at 8 o'clock p. m. on Sunday, and died an hour and a half afterward. The physician was unable to determine the nature of the disease.

The New-York Typographical Society held its regular quarterly meeting on Saturday, and adopted the usual resolutions of respect to the memory of George Bruce, the well-known

type-founder, who was an honorary member of the associa-Immigration statistics show that during the month of June, 66, 85 vessels brought to this port 33,750 emigrants.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and after the trans-The market for beef cattle was not very brisk at Bull's Head yesterday, the very best bringing 17@17jc. Good retailing steers brought 16@15jc., and common stock 14@15c.

Rood sheep were source; such as were offered sold at duele-

For melium to prime heavy hogs 11 willie, was obtained in

Two cases of cholera were reported vesterday: Patrick McCarthy, aged 40, residing at No. 41 Cherry-st., seized about 9 a. m. of Sunday, and died about 5 p. m. the same day; Susan Ely, aged 34, married, residing at No. 28 Charlton-at. attacked at 1 p. m. on Sonday, and died at 6 p. m. the sams afternoon. A Mrs. Burr. realting in Richards at., near Willow at., Brooklyn, was also attacked with cholers on Sunday,

Gold closed at Dil the sallier at 154 and Dil during the day year | butteries of the Moro Castle. terday. Outlibertian Government stocks are in artise

GENERAL NEWS.

Telegraph well. The fire quickly communicated to the tank, which exploded, and the oil ran down the Run, communicating the flames to other tanks, which in turn expedded, causing the most extensive confingration ever known in the oil regions. It is estimated that from 18 to 20 large producing wells and about 20,000 barrels of oil were destroyed.

The Louisiana State Convention of 1864 has been e Bed to meet on the 30th instant. It is thought that Judge Howell will be indicted for issuing the call. The Democrats and Conservatives have agreed to call a State Convention, to appoint dole-

gates to the Philadelphia National Convention.

Advices from Sali Lake are to the effect that Major Marshal and Col. Coppings have had a fight with 400 or 500 Indians at Owyhee, half of whom were warriors. Seven Indians were killed and twelve wounded. One white man was killed—the whites retiring to Fort Boise to await recoforcements. In crossing the river in a canvas boat, the boat was swamped and a howitzer lost,

It has been found that the contents of the bank-raults in Portland escaped injury, while safes of nearly all descriptions proved worthless. The church bells were all melted by the heat, which was so intense that the ruins are white, instead of black. S. 12-registefing thermometers in one of the vanits showed 130° in the upper and 110° in the lower chamber. During the thunder-storm on Senday evening the lightning struck the house of Charles Whiting in Forcestrule, Bristol, Ct , instantly killing Mr. Whiting and his son. Mrs. Whiting

was so scribinly injured that her recovery is doubtful.

In the race at Philadelphia yesterday between the horses Patchen, is, and Dexter, mile heats, best in five to harness. Dexter won in three straight heats, first heat, 2.26;; second.

concurrent resolution that Congress, when it should adjourn, should take a recess to meet Dec. 1.

The Craven version of the shackling of Mr. Jefferson Davis is denied upon authority of the State prisoner himself. This one fact is perhaps the best test of the general character of Dr. Craven's werk.

The Senate of Tennesses has ratified the Constitutional Amendment, and the House will concur whenever a quorum can be had. The minority are hiding and running out of the State to evade the Sergeant-at-Arms, who is after them.

The Internal Revenue bill needs only the Presi dent's signature to make it a law. It repeals and reduces taxes to the amount of at least \$100,000,000 per annum. When before was a Government able so to reduce taxes a little more than a year after the close of a bloody, protracted and most costly war?

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Clark reported a bill to regulate the time and manner of electing Senators. Its principal provisions are that the Legislature next preceding the expiration of a Senatorial term shall elect a successor of the retiring Senator on the second Tuesday of its session, and that a majority of the view roce votes of both branches shall be required to elect.

We believe each House of Congress has a second time passed a separate. Army bill. We hope they will continue to disagree. The protense is that we need more soldiers; but no one attempts to show that the regiments now authorized by law are full. We believe the passage of either bill now pending will error. Here are the official returns of Revenue from simply increase the number of officers, and thus the cost of the service, without increasing its efficiency Better let the whole matter stand over till next Winter.

The Hon. Thaddens Stevens is named by The Laneaster Express as a candidate for United States Senator. The manner of this announcement hardly permits us to doubt that Mr. Stevens has at last yielded to the public wish and thrown his great moral strength into the breach of Pennsylvania politics. It is to be expected that the complexion of the Senatorial contest in that State will be materially changed, and come the man for the emergency.

The Tariff bill went through Committee of the Whole in the House yesterday. A good many important questions were reserved to be voted on by Yeas and Nays when the bill shall have come before the were stoles from a lad 15 years of age in the employ of Con- House for conclusive action, as it probably will come

We consider the bill on the whole less perfect than Heat Center Stevens leaves this city to day for Boston | when it was submitted to the House. To increase the | fated by the event ! duty on Coal and reduce that on Iron is not wise according to any school of political economy that we ever heard of. Yet the bill is in many respects so far superior to the existing act that we strongly hope for

## CUBA.

Whether the news which reached us yesterday from Cuba via Bultimore, corroborated as it is by alvices from Panama, shall or shall not prove exaggerare, thinking she was bandling her own garment. The case | tod, we cannot doubt that the kneil of Spanish domination over "the Queen of the Antilles" has sounded. Spain was foreibly expelled, some forty years ago, from this continent, though a large portion of it had long been known as "the Spanish Main;" she is now on the siderable American islands. And there is not on all the earth, outside of her own ferritory, a million human beings who will not say emphatically to her

lisposicasors, " Well done!" Cuba has long been the brightest jewel in the Spanish crown, yielding a very considerable revenue to the Government, and wast wealth to favored individuals among her people. And never was a desirable possession treated with more selfish and shameless disregard of moral obligations and the better opinion of Christendom. Spain has drawn from Cuba all she could, and returned as little as posable. She has nowice sought to educate or elevate the free Cubans; while she has maintained Slavery defiance of their wishes, and the African Slave-Trade in utter violation of her solemn treaty engagements. When even slaveholding Brazil and this Slavery-debauched country had banned and crushed out the inhuman traffic, Spain sfill upheld and screened it, regardless alike of her faith and the grouns of her murdered victims. At length, heaping iniquity on guilt, she tried to subju-Samuel Andrews, colored, aged 13, was drowned in the gate the Republic of Dominica, and was thoroughly buffled and beaton off. Not satisfiel with that outrage, she has, for the last year, been picking a groundless quarrel with Chili, in which she has won neither glory nor profit. If this last aggression shall subject her to the loss of the "ever faithful" island wherein her rule is profoundly and almost universally detested, the civilized. world will bless God for this fresh and most welcome evidence that He rules and reigns over all the earth Again we say, it matters little to the grand result

that the present effort is or is not successful. Spanish domination and Slavery-one and inseparable-are doomed to a speedy end in Cuba. etion of a small amount of routine business adjourned to The world is fully advertised that the Cubans are resolved to be free and to give freedom to the slaves, who, on their island, endure a bondage more complete, though not more datested, than their own. The "Monroe Doctrine" may not cover the case of Cuba; but the universal conviction of Americans that this continent is divinely intended for the use of those who choose to live on it, and not to pamper the favorites of European kings and courts, bears directly on the question of her future. We shall be sorely disappointed if ever a Spanish Governor-General eats another Christmas dinner in Cuba, unless behind the thick walls and frowning

artions are limited, and best names are quoted at \$1, and good at \$200 per cont. Exchange is not acrive, but fixmer. tinies of 30,000,000 of white men to 800,000 negro ers and the rank and file were preparing to buckle on voters." If everybody of that mind should go, Read- their armor for the fight. For reasons which have During a thunder storm at Beanshoff Rus. Pa., on Saturday ing would be trampled into dust. With such absurd not transpired, the alternative of a dissolution has might, the lightning struck the gas-pipe in the Western Union watchwords, the Democrats of Pennsylvania are to be been chosen. The resignation of ministers has been rallied to defeat.

HERRICAL STREET

### THE OLD STORY.

The Econing Post cites, as argument against the passage of the Tariff bill now before Congress, the following extract from the speech of Mr. Andrew Johnson of Tennessee against the Clay and Fillmore Tariff of 1842:

At the head of the taxing power stands the General Gov-"It taxes almost everything we eat, drink, wear and

These taxes, and almost numberless others, are imposed on us through the instrumentality of a tariff of daties on imported products and merchanility of a tariff of daties on imported products and merchanility. The whole amount paid, however, does not go into the Treasury of the United States. The tearl of duties increases not only the price of imported articles but of articles of a similar hind manufactured or produced within our own country; and, while the Government obtains revenue on imported articles, the flavored manufactured or produced within our own country; and, while the Government to get money out of the people.

"The time has now arrived when the people, the laboring people of the country, must hopein the people of the country, must hopein the strings more united than they have herebuforer, the expenses of the Government must be reduced, the people must be releved from their burdens, retreachment and reform must be begun in good earnest. I for one, though the humblest of the people's representatives, will be found voting against the sporresire and inferious system of plandering the great mass of the people for the benefit of the few.

—The public are thus apprised—not by us, but by

-The public are thus apprised-not by us, but by our adversaries-that the question now to be decided by Congress is substantially that which was decided in the passage of the Tariff of '42. And, we may add In the House, yesterday Mr. Grinnell introduced a | that it is essentially the same as was involved in the passage or rejection of the Tariffs respectively of 1825 and in 1861. Be good enough to consider, therefore,

these few undeniable facts: The legislators who were infavor of what Mr. Johnson calls "this oppressive and nefarious system of plundering the great mass of the people for the benefit of the faw," were HENRY CLAY, MILLARD FILLMORE, WALTER FORWARD, JOHN J. CRIPTENDEN, GEORGE EVANS, JOSEPH GRINNELL, JOHN P. KENNEDY, AN-DREW STEWART, &c. And the charge was just exactly as true then as it is to-day.

The opponents of the Protective policy then said, Your Protective Tariff will destroy our Foreign Communee and Navigation." Experience proved them mistaken, by showing a steady growth and prosperity, under that Tariff, of both Commorce and Navigation.

"You are creating a monopoly for the benefit of a few rich capitalists or corporations," said the Free Traders. Experience proved them wrong again. Instead of manufactures being monopolized, they were widely and rapidly diffused, not merely in the North and East, as was predicted, but throughout most of the South and West as well. And now we say, as the dictate of that experience, that Virginia, Georgia, and Missouri, have far greater need of Protection, and will be more signally benefited by the passage of Mr. Morrill's bill, than even Pennsylvania.

"Well, you can't deny," said the Free Traders of '28 and '42, "that your Protective Tariff will diminish Revenue." Yet we did deny it; and, what is more to the purpose, the Treasury returns proved that we were correct and the Free Traders grievously in Customs, as we printed them a week ago:

# TARIFF OF 1828.

First years before: 1993\$10,088,433 182417,878,325 182520,094,713 182623,241,331 182719,712,283	Five years ofter.  1829 \$22,681,965 1830 \$1,920,301 1831 \$21,224,441 1832 \$28,405,237 1333 \$20,032,508
Total\$100,119,085	Total\$126,320,549
Increase, \$26	3,207,457.
TARIFF	от 1842.

1843 ..... \$14,093,686 1544 ..... 26,183,576 1845 ..... 97,528,119 Total......\$67,283,442 Total....894,518,025

Increase. \$27,935,383. " Half year doubled. -How is it that convicted false prophets like The Post, in now reiterating thrice-refuted predictions, do not condescend to explain their past failures? How can they expect credit for their freshly-iterated prognostications, when they do not even attempt to

### PARLIAMENTARY REPORM. The qualition of stubborn Tories and renegade

Liberals has at length succeeded in displacing the Russell-Gladstone Ministry, and in postponing the complishment of that work of Reform to which the late Premier of England and his colleagues stood gotten! dedged. We say postponing, because it cannot for a oment be doubted that the success which has ctended the efforts of this unholy alliance is by no neans a final settlement of the question of Parliasentary Reform. The first Reform bill was but an estallment of justice to the masses. It was advocated as such; it was accepted as such; it as never regarded, either by its supporters or if onents, as a final measure. The bill upon which East Russell's government has just been wrocked was intended as a further installment, preparatory to the concession ultimately of that larger measure of political right involved in the establishment of manhood uffrage. For that the exclusion of the great bulk of he infinstrial classes from political rights can be outlined, is simply imposable. With the extension of popular education in England, with the the Church preferred by much the larger portion of spread of Intelligence among the masses, with the people of England. So with the Established that illumination which a free press is throwing Church of Scotland. The Established Church of Ireupon all questions of human rights and por land, on the other hand, is the Church of a small itical economy, the people are becoming alive to the fact that the distribution of political power in that country, under existing arrangements, so far from being in consonance with the Constitution, involves a it, therefore, a flegrant, oppressive imposition, which trievous departure from its fundamental principles. we hope to see abolished—as peaceably as it may. grievous departure from its fundamental principles. The House of Commons is no longer the people's the "hereditary legislators." These facts have been for some time past forcing themselves upon the popular mind in a variety of ways. It needed only such an exhibition as that which has just been made in the Ministry, to produce a moral conviction in the minds of the party of progress that the English oligarchy. as a class, have no real sympathy with Reform, no sincere desire for the enfranchisement of the masses; and that the only hope of success in obtaining justice lies in the unsleeping vigilance and energetic and mited action of the people themselves. Is there hope in this direction? We think there is,

The evidence is cumulative, that the people are prepared to accept the responsibility which a Tory faction -recaforced by a number of recreant Liberals of Tory sympathies-has forced upon them. The defeat of the Russell Ministry on Lord Dunkellin's amendment has fairly roused the indignation of the Liberals throughout the length and breadth of England. During the few days that elapsed between the date of the defeat and the final announcement of the regignation of the ninisters, numerous public meetings were held in the arge towns of the manufacturing districts, and elsewhere, to protest against the course pursued by the Opposition, to express unshaken confidence in Earl Russell and Mr. Gladstone, and to petition the Queen for an immediate dissolution of Parliament. The pro-A Clymer Copperhaat Con matica-of the Eastern | coedings at these meetings, to judge from the reports are pay 536 per cent. In concernity paper the reading July 18. It is to be composed of "all men, tie, and the unanimity remarkable. It was felt son men," said Mr. J. M. Botts, in his Baltimore stand it.

accepted, and the prominent leaders of the Opposition will doubtless be called upon to form a ministry. But it is morally certain they cannot retain office beyond a few menths at furthest. The real trial of strength between the party of progress and the reactionary Tories is yet to come, and in the interval, we impossible that politics in England can at this time of day take a retrogressive course, and it is not for a moment to be imagined that those would long be tolerated in power who-in intention at least-were the assassins of Referm. Among the hopeful indications for the future of the Liberal cause we note the influence which the marked and glorious success of Republican institutions in this country is, in daily increasing measure, exerting upon the popufar mind in England. At the public meetings held in the interest of Reform, reference is invariably made to the United States to show what great things a free, self-governing people can achieve-and made always with telling effect. With such an example before their eyes, it is not to be supposed that the English people will rest content with anything short of the full measure of their political birthrights.

#### NEBRASKA.

The following is an official statement of the vote taken in Nebraska Territory, on the 2d of June, on the adoption of a State Constitution and on the election of a Governor: State Comp., 1965 Rules Morrow Kounts Grantiel

	THE RESIDENCE	Agt.	Un.	Dam.	Un.	Dem.
Counties	For.	42		110	65	41
Burt						17.7
Buffalo		41	*** 100	34.	15	15
Cedar	12	39				414
Cumming	31	41	28	ng Otto	0000 97	409
-Cass	231		375		434	
Dixon	34		31		10	39
Dakota	106	32		108		83
Donglas	491	572	425		413	553
Dodge			110	33	66	20
Gage	96	61	115	40	30	12
Hali		20	10	27	67	-
Johnson		69	121	76	88	13
James		111	50		wil	
Kearney	21	7	22	24	8	3
L'eau un Co	mrt		10			-
Laucaster	95		112	53	100	8
Lincoln		20	16	39		-
Merrick			16	8	25	-
Nemaha	7144	489	533	304.	50	82
Gion	4.53	87.5	4/22	883.	422	714
Platte	193	574	00	69.	59	89
Pawnee		-315	0.16	202	125	-
Richardson.		22.1	4-7		4-3	237
Sarpy			106	235	149	200
Saunders	*******	-		-	23	12
Semard			28		16	-
Saline		54	11			
Wasnington	404	69		205.		21
Co. A. 1st No	A 63		63			-
						-
Co. C. 1st No Co. F. 1st N	110 200		42			_
CD, P. 191-28	els 16	Ann.				
Co. G. 1st N		32				-
Co. K, lat N					-	
Total vote	3,998	,638	4.033	1,948.	3,401 1	549
Walarity	-		145			

The total vote, in 1856, on State Constitution, was .776; majority for State Constitution, 100. Total ote, in 1866, for Governor, 8,041; Butler over Morton, 145. In 1865, the total vote for Territorial Treasurer was 5,950; Kountze over Goodrich, 852.

### ONLY OUR BRAG.

It gives us? phlegmatic and backneyed as we are. and sweltering as we are in the doggiest of days, frigid shudder, to read that the Senate has passed " A Bill to reimburse the Wyandot Indians for the value of two churches and a library destroyed by the Border Rufflans of Kansas." This takes us down from the hight of our nineteenth century white-face complacency, at least from three to five pegs. Things happen now and then in this world which make us think Dr. Swift's liftels on humanity nothing worse than gober, literal and didactic truth. The poor Wyandot Indians, or aborigines, as we call them, cop per-colored heathen as half the world would think them to be having, by hook or by crock, become good Christians enough to have a Church for themselves, and cultivated enough to have a library for their own reading, down sweeps upon them the enlightened white Christian of Kansas, and devotes their temple and their little Alexandrian to the torch. Perhaps some very cautious reader may trouble himself to inquire which party in this odd transaction was heathen and which Christian, which barbarous and which civilized ' But, after all, 'tis an old story. It will not do to inspect how why their past prophecies were so signally re- what we call Anglo-Saxon enlightment too closely. It is like Gifbert Staart's coarsely-painted portraits, which he told a near-sighted critic were not expected "to be smelt of." Let us rejoice in the cheap safety of generalizations, for particulars might give our pride an ugly shaking down. When the twentieth contury shall write about us, the Lord grant that the Wyandol Indian, with his church and library, may be quite for-

## IRISH RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: I have been a constant reader of your paper for the greater part of the time it has been published, and in the main have approved of its course-and in nothing more than in its advocating Equal Highla for all. Now, as you consider equal rights under equal laws the true remedy for those grievances of which the Celtie Irish complain so much, I Constitution, thus saying by their new-winds and ways obtained than words—that they considered in good enough, everyhold clar Where, then, is the hardauly in their navit to live under it themselves?

W. A. H.

Anser,-I. The Established Church in England is minority of her people, imposed on the great majority by overwhelming foreign force, and never accepted nor assented to by a majority of her people. We hold

H. The tenure whereby the great body of the peo house: it is but a counterpart of the House of ple of Ireland hold their lands is flagrantly unjust and Lords. The aristocratic element prevails there permicious. In the first place, the titles of the landin quite as intense a form as in the Upper House; | lords are generally based on force and conquest -- but he tendency to oligarchical rule is quite as strong | let that pass. The occupants, descended from the origiin the Commons as among the most arrogant of | nalpageneous of the soil, are generally tournes at willliable to be dispossessed at the pleasure of their landlords. And, whenever a landlord sees fit to eject a tenant, he appropriates all the improvements which that tenant may have made, paying him not one farthing, House of Commons by the opponents of the late | though they may be worth hundreds of pounds. This we consider legalized robbery-none the less robbery because the robbers are rich and strong, while the plundered are poor and powerless. III. When our correspondent says "they have uni-

armly opposed every attempt to geform the British Constitution," he cannot refer to the great mass of the Irish people, since they have never been allowed to vote. And we judge it untrue that a majority of the Irish proper who have been enfranchised have opposed electoral reform. -But, suppose they had done so, what of it? Say,

if you will, that the Irish have usually voted on the side of Slavery and Oppression-what then! Does one man's rights depend on another man's judgment that he makes a good use of them ! We have not solearned the republican creed. Men say the Blacks will not vote, if enfranchised, as we would have them; and we can only respond that we don't know whether they would or not, and don't consider that essential. What we urge and maintain is the radical righteousness of conceding All Rights to All. [Ed. Trib.

The best thing said pertinent to the difference between the President and the people comes from a

speech; "the only difference is, one goes for what Johnson says, and the other for what he does."

John Park, Mayor of Memphis, who was drunk during the recent massacre of negroes in that city. issued a Fourth of July proclamation, by which we judge that he has got sober. He declares that "the principles of free Government, so faithfully and fearlessly contended for by our revolutionary forefathers, should be reverentially remembered by their descendants," and adds "that they are the basis of our rights doubt not, the Liberals will not be idle. It is as derived from the martyrs of civil liberty in England." Had Memphis no martyrs, then, that might have taught Mr. Park a nobler lesson?

We have a fine sample of Sewing Silk' and Twist made at Bridgeville, Sussex Co., Delaware, from cocoons spun this season at that place by worms fed on the common Black and White Mulberry whereof thousands are growing wild and as shade-trees throughout that region. The cocoous, after being soaked in a weak solution of soap and water, were reeled on an old-time "little wheel" used by our grandmothers for spinning flax .- We do not, of course, urge a general resort to such rode, ineffective processes; but we trust the day is not distant when Silk will be made throughout at least the Middle States of our Union. This would give remanerative employment to millions of feeble, decrepit or young persons who are now idle and useless. We commend the planting of a few mulberries on every farm by way of preparation for the Silk of the Puture.

The N. V. Times feels obliged to protest against the hameless overthrow of law and morality involved in the recent wholesale declarations of our City Judges that the new Excise Law is unconstitutional. It says: that the new Excise Law is unconstitutional. It says:

"We have objected to certain features of the new Excise
Law upon grounds that escend to use princed and important,
and the result fully justified out course. Without entering one
upon the mornts of the law or of the Recorder's decision, we
may any that the result is unfortunate insamele as said as
said overthrow of an important status to de to make the result as
all less. There is too much of this 'injunction' and unconstitutionality' business, and the people may reasonably begin
to thick that they can evade or dety age at that conflicts with
a charished interest. But the next Constitutional Constitute
will very probably active the business, and the election of
judges by the people and checkmating too Legislature by the
dictain of a single police justice of some inferior court wit
doubtless die together."

"We assure The Times that the People understand

- We assure The Times that the People understand this matter. If our present Excise Law is a nulley, then no law regulating and restricting the sale of Aicoholic Liquors, ever was or ever can be valid. The decisions of Cardozo and Hackett go to the root of the matter. They uphold, if they do not explicitly affirm, the right of our keepers of "pretty waiter-girl saloons," and all other dens of debauehery, to sell liquors when and as they please-all night and Sunday included. They make up an tame between the Legislative power and the Rum power which we are ready to try. We shall fight it out on this line, and see who fights hardest and longest.

The World favors its readers with the following internsting scrap of political information:

PARTIES IN VIRIOURA. He is associated that there are three pilet I portles in Virginia-tas it portles as led by John Elmor Botte, Julgo Unuerwood, and tow Persponding the National Unionate, led by Alexander II. Record L. II. Chandler, Julgo Proposition of the Proposition of the

-It happens that all those named shore were inveterate Whigs of other days; and the most conspissous, determined Whigs among tham were those indiented as Democratic leaders. The Dromgooks, Richies and Sevensons who then led the Domocratic bast would seem to have stepped out altogether.

THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ON CONCRESS.

The Allegany District-Thurlow Weed on the Wor-Path. From an Occasional Correspondent

Washington Monlay, 4 dy 2, table The President's warfare on Congress, tuking the form of an attack on the influence of the Representatives, to be followed by concerted efforts to best them is convention for renomination, and, fulling in that, to hear them at the polls with Copyrhand votes and the influence of the newly-appointed Johnson officials, has a universed to the Allegany District of New York with significant spits induces. Seven postmasters, good Union men and good officials, re-commended to their positions by the good and true Ropes sontative, Hamilton Ward, have been removed. Mr. Ward rotested against this wrong to the Assistant Postmuster-General Randati-remonstrated against it to Thurlow Weed, who was then here. When Randall showed himself to be inexprable to his purpose politically. Me. Wand struggled to save the offices from falling tabling passession of the vulgar more parties of solition who had being abled soldiers. He entreated that the Angelies office be rivento Mr. Charles, mutilate for battle, Norquabiled forth laties-that the Belmont office be given to Hann on Crantall, and that at Wolfbills to Capt. Moses Storman, both searred in their country's service, and named soldiers for dementary most to the carry man is now parlaced with seding and clothing him expressed in his angry desire. tion to Mr. Wirt - 'This matter has got to fine it out between Congress and the Cresit and He has got to gave Mr.

Mr. Ward, as I here said, went to Thurley Weed to have the work of removing good. Un on more to All Tany County arreard. His surveys with this politicism was quite equal to that with Randel. After retiring from the erriew, he made a memorantum of the a vivorsating to state of New York who fought and blid, and give of through the aged Adjutant-General of the President's

Unief of Staff, the Secretary of State: . I had learned that one Sherman from Alberta Co., N. Y., in company with Mr. Wood, was now assingten to seeme the removal of certain poster assers in the District I have the hood to represent (the XXVIII a District, N. Y.)

Leve Mr. Word about of a m on William's Rotal and ex-

ered into conversation with him upon the subject, and states whim that I came to see liber about certain positivações in hat District. He said promptly and frauldy. " Oh, you, I shall

to all I can to get them removed."

I saked what reason there was for their removal. He said: there was reason enough; that they were not friendly to the Provident's plan of reconstruction, but sustained the extres of resident space. I said I did not supprise the policy would be to re-more upon who had supported Lincoln and Johnson in 1860, and were still good Union new, unless their abused or de-counsed the President persons In. That I had not that under-standing both from the President and the Postmuster Ground. officers who did not support the President's pokey and putting

Administration man in their places. I said if this is so, why is it not made general? Why is the District I represent specially selected out as a victim t his said that was morely accidental, that friends of his in Allacany County, on whom he could rety, had called ats attention to the matter, and that he was in favor of the changes for his reasons (I mave) given, and that as soon us it could be done, is was in favor of making the changes universal. I neaded in it any personal heatility to use that grounds this extention. He said not. I then street that a was secribed to be consider from that District, I felt that I was secribed to be consider with reference to the distribution of the patronage of she Dis-riet. He could that my secretarial to patronage. trict. He replied that my course in Congress did not justiff me in that claim; that I had favored a policy on sood to the visws of the Administration; test I would only best my sest in Congress a few months longers that is was the extention to secure the election of Administration men, in the place of the grea-

or Redical Members of Congress.

I then said, from what you say to appears to be your design

I then said, from what you say it appears to be your design and that of he friends of the President generally, to make war upon Congress, break up the Unian party, and hand the Government over to the Coppearable. He said he was in favor of restoring it a Union, and that Congress by its contain was preventing the desired restoration, and that Congress was breaking up the Union and that Congress was breaking up the Union and that Congress was breaking up the Union party and not the President.

I said while we differ as to the method of reconstruction of here no doubt but it is the sincere desire of all true must be reconstructed was disposed of, I waw me difficulty in the reconstruction was disposed of, I waw me difficulty in the Union party and Congress coing stong tog other. He said that there was in hope of these that Congress, that make war upon the President and that the war must go on.